



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE NORWEGIAN PARTS OF THE OLD ICELANDIC MS.
COD. REG. 3260, 4°

The Ms. 3260, 4to, in the older collection of the Royal Library at Copenhagen is an Icelandic copy of the Old Norwegian Law of the Gulathing, being part of the General Law of Magnus Lawmender (*Lagabœtir*). It is a parchment codex of 62 leaves, $27,2 \times 19,5$ cm., written in double columns, and belongs to the XIVth century. The Ms. may be found most fully described in *Norges gamle Love*¹, IV, pp. 399–400, somewhat more briefly in Kaalund's *Katalog over de oldnorsk-islandske haandskrifter i det store kongelige bibliotek* under nr. 115. The Ms. was used by Erichsen in his edition of the Gulathing Law published in 1817,² and again in *NgL.*, vols. II and III. In the former of these there are also a few lines of facsimile of the main manuscript; the Norwegian pages are collated (partially) in the notes to the text in *Norges gamle Love*. See further below.

The Icelandic copyist, who wrote the major part of our codex, stopped at the middle of the left column of the first page of leaf 55, which is the first leaf of the eighth form. On the remainder of this form, which is one of six leaves, he resumed again at leaf 56, verso, wrote that leaf and 57 and the left hand side of 58, adding in this used part a Bergen ordinance under the caption: "her hefr bæar lag." There remains, then, the following space that the Icelandic copyist did not use: 55, verso (middle of the first column), to the end of leaf 56, and 58, recto. This space was used by a Norwegian scribe, or rather two scribes (see below), a hand that paleographically is a very striking one. I shall refer to these two additions, 55–56 and 58, as *A* and *B* respectively. *A* has two *Rettarbætr* of King Hakon Magnusson, while *B* contains first 'the meaning of oaths' under the heading: "um eiða atkvæði," which is followed by: "Rettarbot hakonar konongs."

In many respects the script of these two additions is very interesting. They have nowhere been discussed or called attention

¹ Abbreviated hereafter *NgL.*

² *Magnus Konongs Lagabæters Gula-things-Laug*. Havniae. Pp. lx + xii + 550 + 138.

to, and the text itself only in part collated (see below). I have, therefore, thought it desirable to have the pages in question reproduced and briefly examined with reference to script and language. I shall first offer a facsimile of both, here reproduced from plates made for me, while in Copenhagen in the summer of 1910, at the ateliér of the Royal Library, where also the photograph used in this study was made.

A 1, column a

ollum

akon *et cetera*. fendir *et cetera*
 þat hef^{ir} iðvleg^{ha} kiært
 verit firir off. at ymifir handgeng
 nir menⁿ varer her með ýð^z vilia
 eighi lvka fkvldir finar. eighi
 bæta mifverk fin. þau sem þeir
 kvn^{uv} i at falla. ok æi til logh-
 man^{ndz} at koma þanⁿ tima sem
 þeir verða ftefndir loghlegha.
 Sua ok at þeir vilia eighi vit
 nifburði bera. enga eiða vin^{na}
 þo at loghbok fkyll^{di} a þa með^z
 þeim mala vegh. at þeir ha^{ra} off
 að^z eið fuozit. ok þui fkulu þeir
 æi oftare fveria. Nu af þui
 at mer meghom þat æi lýða

A 1, column b

lata. ok æi vilium *ver með* nokoio
 moti þola. þa skulu þat aller
 men til sanðz vita. at hver
 sem at flikvm lutvm verðz kvnurr
 eða sanurr heðan af. ok ræðz æi
 bœtr a. einkanlega þann tima
 sem honom verðz til saght. af logh
 manndz halfv. eða sýflumanndz.
 þa ero þeir sialfsgðir oz hýrð
 loghvm. ok eighi litla von til aftr
 komo. skvlu þeir ok hafa seff-
 ok sæti meðz mvghamonnom. en-
 eighi með hýrð. huar sem þeir
 kvnurv at koma i veiðzlur eða
 aðrar samkunndir. En þa sem
 með hýrð seezt þa skal alldæghi
 eigha von til aftrkomo. Bioðvm
 ver ok sýflumonnom varom hverivm
 ifinni sýflv. at sœkia þa suo
 aðra

sem mvghamen. En raðom
 ollum handgengnom monnom va-
 rom i hverri stett sem huer er
 at þer bœtir vm þat sem her
 til hefir afatt verit. þui at
 fannlegga verðz eftir léét vpp
 ifra þessom tima. Datum berg-
 his friadaghiñ nēsta fīrir vetr-
 noetr. a. v. are *et cetera*.

akon *et cetera*. Sendir ollum *et cetera*.

Ver hořvm vndir staðit
 af hinvm beðztvm monnom I rikiñv
 I ollum lvtvm landzins. at þeir
 men sem þav vdaða verk gera
 at dæpa men. eða gera þa aðra

burt nart herra iu spm og ve
 tra. 7. cc. uota. 7. 193. vora. 7.
 111. vora. 2. 15. are vort. 19. 19.
 epe iu spm ott herra sua i uyt
 at poera. at him te al iudugac
 heim til salu matpar 7. dundur
 et giga let 7. ollum sin er him
 varda. ollum ott til valdugac
 partidbar 7. vlygt pagnadar
 7. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.

B letan iudugac nart herra iu
 spm poud 7. sonar 7. heilag ande
 eul gac i prestingu. 7. acnadar
 og vartar yu sante ogaru so
 med ott ollum nu 7. iagman ok
 hvi heilag. O lagr hvi lace ott
 nu; sinom boerur and herra su
 uata 7. herra ysthar amey.

akon 7. c. sendir 7. c.

þat hef. dulegha kuart
 vert fur ott. at ymist handgeng
 ur meñ varer her med þe. vili
 eighi toka skuldir sinar. eighi
 bota misoka sin. þau sem þeir
 kvinn i at falla. ok ea til logh
 manðe at koma þan rima sem
 þeir vda stendur loghleggha.
 Sva ok at þeir vilia eighi vir
 misburdi vera. enga eida vinn
 þo at loghbok skyldi a þa mæð
 þei mala veggh. at þeir hafa ott
 að eir suget. ok þu skulu þeir
 at optare sveria. 7. su af þu
 at mer meghom þat ea lyða

lata ok ea vili v m. nokkon
 moti pola. þa skulu þat alle
 meñ til sande vira. at hvi
 sem at thko luti verð. kvinn
 eða sañr hedan af. ok rad. ea
 bota a. emhalega þan rima
 sem him vð. til saght. af logh
 manðe halsv. eða sylu manðe
 þa eo þeir hals saght. at hvið
 logh. ok eighi lita von til aft
 koma. skulu þeir ok hafa sed
 ok sota med. mugha moim. en
 eighi med hvið hvar sem þat
 kvinn at koma i veidur eða
 adhar samkvindur. En þa sem
 m. hvið. soet þa skal aldregh
 eigha von til aftkoma. Bodo
 ver ok sylu moim vato hvið
 rima sylu. at toka þa suo
 sem mughamen. Furadom
 ollum handgengnu moim va
 rom i hvi. stett sem hvar e
 at þer bot um þat sem her
 til hef. afatt vert þu at
 saghleggha verð. eft seet upp
 þra þessom rima. Dattu berg
 hvi friadaghu qesta þir ver
 uotr. a. v. are 7. c.

akon 7. c. sendir ollum 7. c.

ver hoxom vadir staddir
 af hvið beddu moim i riknu
 þollu luti landins. at þeir
 meñ sem þau vdaða. 7. þa
 at dæpa meñ. eða þa þa aða

A 2, column a

vknýtni sem vtlægð liggir
 við. eða fetiázt heima i býgð-
 vm. Vttan varra břeḡa eða
 aṇnarḡ skilrikis. ok þeir su-
 mer sem taka břeḡ af off-
 til landzviḡtar eða griða.
 ok hælazlt þeir vndanḡ suo-
 at þeir luka huarki fræṇn-
 dom bætr eða konongi þeghn. ok-
 er þat viðā huar. at þeir
 taka þā suo mikla ofdirḡð
 af sinvm vandskap. at þeir
 vilia engvm maṇne loghum sua-
 ra. ok gera siðan viðalik verk
 eða uerri en hiṇṇ fýrri. Ok-
 af þui at þat er vviðihvœmi
 likt at þeim þolizst suo mikill-
 framgangr i sinvm rangýndvm.
 þā bioðvm ver sýflu monnom ua-
 rom. hýrðmonnom eða oðrvm hand-
 gengnvm monnom. ok ollum almvgha
 eftir at sia. ok sem indvirðulegha-
 zt at skoða. at þuilikirr meṇṇ
 fiti ægi I býgðvm mote þui-
 framaḡ eða lenger. en voḡ lanðz
 viḡtar eða griða břeḡ vatta.
 vmbætr fræṇdi ok konongi-
 þeghn. Nv hver syflumaðr
 sem þessom varom boðskap gleý
 mir. eða firir nemst eftir at sia
 fýr neḡndvm vðaða eða vt-
 lægðar monnom. þā viti sannleg-
 ha at þeir skulu sæta saṇnri
 varri vbliðv. ok luka off æi

A 2, column b

at fiðz. viii. ærtoghar ok. xiii.
 merkr. En hýrðmaðr huer eða að-
 rer fýr lagðir meñn sem at þui
 verða sandprovaðir. at þolir ok gerir
 æi fyflvmanneñom eða hañs vm-
 boðfmanne kvñmikt ok stýrkir-
 hanñ æi til rett at gera. skal suaza
 faññri vbliðv. ok bæta i konongdominn.
 iiii. merkr. silfrs. i bæfa bñt. En bændi
 ok almvghi suari flikv fyrir sem-
 loghbok vattar. ef þeir leyna
 ok feghia eighi fýllumanñe eða
 hans vmboðs manñe þat fýrfta
 er þeir megho. huar er þeir
 haða varir voðet viðz vtlæg-
 han manñ. En þeir sem flika of
 dirfð taka afik. at fetiazt ibýgð-
 ir vbøtt viðz frænðzñ ok off
 inñan þeff daghs sem bæf var
 fetia þeim tima til. eða þeir fu-
 sem alldz ekki bæf haða fyrir fer.-
 þa gervm ver þa vtlægħa með-
 þeffo varo bæfé. bioðande fyl
 lvmanñe. hverivm i fiñni skipzeiðv
 at gripa fýr neñnda illverkia
 ok lata reffa þeim eftir loghum.
 ef þeir rýma æighi bygðirnar
 fiðan þetta vart bæf var upp
 lefit

vkayru sem velagð ligg
við eða ferast heima i bygd
væn væn væn bæja eða
afart skalkis ok þeir su
mer sem taka bæj af ost
til lande vitar eða gríða
þholast þeir vandan suo
at þeir lúka hvarhi þren
dom bót eða kangi þeggh ok
er þar víð hvar at þeir
taka þa suo mikla ofdurð
af suo vandskap at þeir
vilja engu máne loghinn sua
va ok geva síðan viðtakka
eða uerri en hín þýði. Ok
af þu at þat e vandröðun
lúka at þat þolast svo mikill
þröngun i suo vangundu.
þa biðdu ver fyltu mönna
te hýrðum eða oðr hvarð
gengnu mön ok öllu alnugha
er at sua ok sem inbókalega
er at thoda at þu lúku meñ
sú e þýgðu more þu
þrinnat eða leng en vor lande
vitar eða gríða bæj væn
væn bót þrenn ok kangi
þeggh. þu hýr fyltumad
sem þessum varð bókkaþ gley
nur eða þu nemst er at sua
þýa neyðu vðá eða v
lagðar mön. þa væn sanlog
þa at þeir kludu taca sañri
væri vbluk ok lúka ost

at síð. vii. atoghar ok xii
merk. Þu hýrðu hvar eða ad
rer þýr sagðar meñ sem at þ
vða sandpæðar at þolur okgr
en fyltumad eða hvar vñ
bókkaþe hvar ok þýrkar
hvar at til rett at þa sua sua
sañri vbluk ok bota i kungdóm
vi. er. s. i bæja þer. Þu bót
ok alnughi suari líku þu sem
loghinn væn. er þer loyna
ok loghia eighi fyltumad eða
hvar vñ bót máne þat þýrka
er þer megho hvar er þer
þaya væn vðer víð velog
hvar máñ. Þu þer sem líka of
durð taka afik at ferast i bygd
er vðer víð þröngun ok ost
iñan þer dagh sem bæj var
sera þu rima til eða þer suar
sem allþe eða bæj þaya þu ser.
þa þu ver þa velagha með
þer varð bæje biðand fyl
tumad. hýr iñi skærðu
at grípa þýa neyða til skia
ok lara repta þu er loghinn.
er þer rýma eighi biðurur
súðu þerra vart bæj var upp
leir.

Hver sem tveir abokir
gan eð ok usorun eð.
þa geru hæn þua luti þyrst
suo sem most er at oll þau
oð er ritad ero heilogh þef
latte bok þa uerð met alld
til hialpa huarke ny logh
ne þau ef ek lygt i þessom
eðstap. Sa er annas luti
er hæn leggi hendu sinar upp
a bok er hæn suo seghur at
oll mun god uerk er ek heft
gort. Verð met alldi til
nyðfendur. þa augliti gods
er ek seghur lat. i innu
eðstap. Særi luti er sa er hæn
hælt bokina er hæn suo seg
hur at allar þei godar bœnt
er ek heft bœnt með munu
munu at hialpa sal mun þa
stode mer ekki. þ ok eighi
heilagra matia bœnt stadi
er ek lygt i þessom eðstap
at munu.

Hakon maðr kungs vagn
guds mikinn hveghs
kungs sendir ollu möm igula
þings laughi. Sa er oðt
at þessum möm at þeir
men sem mitbœnt hafa
bœnt við oll ok segna va
ra þiððaðu ret. at þa
er loglegiom domi eða
lagha outkurdhū. ok af þui

at i ulnu þat með engho
more lyða lata at nokor
þeth undi logh ok rettydi
ilandno. þau sem ver hof
skapat ok gengt hafa matia
i millum þa biðdu ver þei
sem þœnt hafa at þeir luki
allt sem dœnt er loghlega
hæn ser ilaghe sem æverk
an laut. þ huerri tighund
eða stett sem huer er. ok
þa taladagha sem hæn
varo secer. þuan þei
hæls manadar nœt er
hna þyrst taladaghana.
sem þei hafa seer eða
heyr. þetta uare þei.
þei sem þær neft at lu
ka er þui sem þær seghur
þæt þei. þa getom uer þa
vlogha með þessu uaro
þei. ok biðdu uer iöllu
möm var at lata skra
allt þa god vndir vart
vall. ok mikinn sem þui
lika sem ver við lida
meit. aga þær stollo
kroll mello dagh a siyða
are rikis vart at læk
haltharke son ritadi.

þat þætta þui er er þæt
þætta þæt er þæt þæt þæt
þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt
þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt

at þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt
þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt
þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt
þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt
þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt þæt

B, column a

vm eiða atkuæði

Hver sem fuerr a bok ran-
 gan eið. ok ufœzan eið.
 þa gerir hann þzia luti. fyrft
 suo sem mælt er at oll þau
 oíð er ritað ero heilogh. I þef
 farre bok þa uerði mer alldre
 til hialpa: huarke ný logh
 ne þorn ef ek lýgr i þessom
 eiðstaþ. Sa er annar luter
 er han*n* leggi: hend: finar upp
 a bok er han*n* suo seghir. at-
 oll min goð uerk. er ek hefir
 gozt. verði mer alldægi til
 nýðfemdar. i. augliti gvðs
 ef ek seghir fatt. i. minum
 eiði þriði luter er sa. er hann
 kýffir bokina. er han*n* suo seg-
 hir. at allar þœ: goðar bæner
 er ek hefir beðit með: minvm
 mun*ni* at hialpa sal min*ni*. þa
 stoðe mer ekki. ok eighi
 heilagra manna bænarstað:
 ef ek lýghir j þessom eiðst-
 aþ minvm. retta:boetr hako
 Hakon með: nar konongs vnga
 guðs misku*n* Nozeghs
 konong: fendir ollum monnom i gula
 þings laughum. *et cetera*. off téét
 aþ ýmisum monnom. at þeir
 men*n* sem misbrotit hafa.
 bæði við: off ok þegna ua-
 ra. þzioðzkaðzt rett at gera
 eftir logleghom domi eða-
 lagha oískurðhum. ok aþ þui

B, column b

at *ver uilium* þat meðz engho
 mote lýða lata at nokoꝝ
 þelli niðz logh ok rettyndi
 i landeno. þau sem ver hoþvm
 skipat. ok gengit haþa maþna
 I millim. þa bioðum ver þeim
 sem bʀotit haþa. at þeir luki
 allt sem doemt er loghlega.
 huerivm fer ilaghe sem auerk
 aþn laut. I huerri tighund
 eða stett sem huer er. Ok-
 i þa saladagha sem huerivm
 varo settr. Innan þess
 halþs manaðar næst eftir
 hina fyrstv saladaghana.
 sem þeir haþa seet eða
 heýrt. þetta uat bʀeþ. En
 hver sem fyrir nefnzt at lu-
 ka eftir þui sem fyr seghir
 I bʀeþinv. þa gerom uer. þa
 vtlæggha meðz þessu uaro-
 bʀeþi. ok bioðvm uer sýflu
 monnom varom at lata skra
 allt þeirra goðz vqdir vart
 valld. ok mikunþ sem þui
 lika sem ver vilivm siðar
 meirr a gera. Datvm I oflo
 kroff meflo dagh a nivnnda
 are rikis vars. aflakr
 hallvarðz fon ritaði

THE TWO HANDS OF *A* AND *B*. The editor of *NgL.*, IV, Gustav Storm, held that both additions are by the same hand, a "norsk frakturhaand fra midten af det xivde aarhundrede," and he called attention to the fact that in vol. III of *NgL.* the piece on p. 58 was erroneously attributed to the same hand as the main Ms., leaving *A* as by a distinct hand. Possibly Kaalund identifies the hand of *B* with that of *A* when he says of both pieces: "med særlig haand fra midten af det 14nde aarh."³ A casual examination of the two might easily suggest that *B* is a somewhat slovenly bit of writing by the same scribe who wrote *A*, and that the differences are due also in part, perhaps, to the fact that the writer used a blunter quill in *B* than in *A*. However, a more careful examination shows several differences in the script of the two, as in the technique of certain letters, in the signs of abbreviation, and in the general character of the writing. I shall note here a few of these differences: 1, while abbreviations are not especially numerous in either they are far more so in *A* than in *B*; the number of nasal signs and signs for *r*-combinations, or parts thereof, is 147 in 112 lines in *A*, and 57 in 64 lines in *B*, hence a very considerable difference; 2, in *B* the abbreviations are limited to the two kinds noted in 1, with probably one exception, but in *A* also other forms of abbreviation are employed, in cases that *B* does not abbreviate; 3, in *B* the *r*-symbol functions practically only for final *-er* or *-e* in the ending *-er*, in *A* it is used regularly for final *-er* or *-r* and for medial *-er*; 4, the shape of certain letters exhibits such consistent differences as can only be due to different hands. For example: *B* shows a marked tendency to hair-stroke the superior long staves, and the top of the *d* or *ð*; this is not done in *A*. See in *B* *eið* in line 2, *viðr* in a4 from the bottom, *logh*, line 7, *dagh*, line 3 from the bottom, *landeno*, b4, *millim*, b6, *seghir*, b19, etc.; sometimes the diagonal hair-stroke is also the accent mark of a preceding vowel or serves as an *i*-stroke; 5, further, in *B* the letter *v* varies very much in shape: the left side is divergent and the right is blunt, both are convergent or both turn to the left, or finally, both ends are blunt, and the same irregularity characterizes the *y*, the body of which is a *v*; but in *A* the letter *v* is made

³ *Katalog*, l. c.

in two curved strokes, the left one of which generally slants considerably and turns out; the right side varies more, but the blunt or leftward-turned end is the usual; 6, in *B* the inferior stroke of the *þ* is sometimes swung around to the left and carried up into the main stroke again. In its general character the writing is stiff and sometimes slovenly in *B*, while, however, the way of making the letters is generally the same as that of *A*. The latter, however, presents a rather attractive appearance, the hand is easy and even graceful at times, as being that of one who has mastered his technique and is sure of his strokes. The writer of *B* might very well be one who has learned writing from the author of *A*, but who is yet not very sure of himself.

DIACRITICAL MARKS. ACCENT. The ascending hair-stroke is regularly used at the end of the line if a word is unfinished, as *logh / mannds*, *va / rom*, *berg / his*, etc., in all 16 times in *A*. To this there are nine exceptions. The same method is also often used to indicate a split word-complex. Examples: *ses, / ok sæti*; *en / eighi*, *oss / til landz*, *suo / at þeir*, *ok / er þat*, *ok / aþ þui*, *mikill / framgangr*, *þui / framar*, *styrkir / hann*, *sem / loghbok*, *ok oss / innan*, and *með / þesso*, in all 12 cases, or 31 of both kinds. The method in *B* is about the same, but the cases are relatively fewer—in all 11. The hair-stroke is regularly used over the *i*, both consonantal and vocalic; similarly over the *i* of numbers viii and xiii. The practice is the same in *B*. The exceptions to this are mostly where the letter immediately above, or an immediately preceding or following letter, does not leave the needed space, as in the words *siðan*, *viðr*, *veið*, or, e.g., where the *i* of *tíl* comes right below the *y* of the word *hyrð* in A1b,9. In some cases the descending stroke of a letter immediately above serves also as the accent mark for the *i*. The period is the only mark of punctuation used. Its position is, as usual, halfway up in the line.

ABBREVIATIONS. Abbreviations are fairly frequent in *A*, 147 in the 112 lines; in *B* there are 57 in 64 lines. The abbreviations are largely by symbol and here furthermore practically limited to the nasal stroke and the *r*-symbol. The former is used mostly for an omitted following nasal, but abbreviations by contraction are found 15 times. The symbol is used with considerable regularity in

medial position. The method does not differ in any noteworthy degree from that usually employed, hence the various kinds of cases will be indicated very briefly.

The nasal stroke stands for the omitted *m* of the ending *-um* 25 times in *A* and 11 in *B*. *þeim* is abbreviated this way four times in *A* and once in *B*. The ending *-um* is written out in full nine times in *A* and six in *B*. The words *sem* and *um* are not abbreviated.

Medial *m* is abbreviated only in *framgangr*,⁴ A2a, line 18.

The nasal stroke is used over *n* to indicate the omission of an immediately following *n* 13 times in *A*, six in *B*. The words are: *hann*, *hin*, *þann*, *mann*, and the suffixed article *-inn*. The second *n* in these cases is never written. In *B* the words *miscunn*, and *auerkan*, exhibit this abbreviation. The nasal stroke is used for the second of two medial *n*'s 22 times in *A*. Intervocalic *-nn-* is always so abbreviated (*kunn*, *vinna*, *manne*, *annars*, *sinni*. In *B* this method is found three times: *manna*, *minni*, and *munni*, by the side of *annar* and *innan*, written out. In medial position before consonants in forms of the words *kunnr*, *sannr* and *maðr* the abbreviation is regularly used in *A*, as *mannðs* (*mannðz*) *kunnr*, *sannri*, *sannlegga*, etc. In other cases the sign is used over the one *n* written, indicating spelling with double *n*, as follows: *einkannlega*, *samkunndir*, and once in *frænndom*, A2a,8. The last of these is elsewhere written *frænði*, A2a,27, and *fröendrpa*, A2b,18. The following words are always written with one *n* and no sign: *handgengnir*, *landzins*, *senda*, *vandskap*, *boendr*, and *vndir*.

Departures from the above are *sanðz*, A1b, 3, and *sandprovaðir*, A2b,4, where we should have expected *sanndz* (as *manndz*), and *sannprovaðir*; possibly both cases represent unintentional omissions of the sign of abbreviation over the *n*.

The words in question or others of the same kind do not occur in *B*. The scribe employs the mark wrongly in *nivnnda*, b,28, and unusually in *nefnzt*, b,18.

It may be noted that the writing: vowel + *ll* + *d* or *t* is consistently followed (*AB*), and that *-ng* is always written with one *n* and no sign of abbreviation. The pr. prtc. *-ande* is always written in

⁴ In discussing abbreviations quoted words will be in Roman and the abbreviation will be indicated by italics.

the same way. The nasal stroke is used for a single nasal following a vowel in *rangan*, Ba, 1. Abbreviation of *hann* by *hā* occurs once in *B*; this method is not used in *A*, only *hān*.

The nasal complex *onn-* of *monnom*, or *-ono-* of *honom* and *konongr* is always abbreviated in the same way: *mōm*, 11 times, *hm*, once, *kōgr*, 3 times. The *r*-symbol is used in *A* most frequently for the *r* and the preceding vowel of the words *firir*, *hefir*, *eftir*, and other common short words ending in *-ir* (*-er*), but also variously otherwise. The cases are as follows:

for final *-er* (*-ir*); *firir*, *hefir*, *eftir*, *boetir*, *lenger*,—10 cases.

for final *-r*; *aller*, *aþr*, *liggr*, *boetr*, *merk*, *er*,—7 cases.

for the *e* of *-er* evidently in *sumer*, 2b, 20. I resolve *sumr* into *sumer* here as the word is written *sumer*, A2a,4-5, the only other case where the word occurs. However, otherwise the ending *-er* occurs only in *varer* and *aller* in *A*, elsewhere regularly *-ir* with preceding vowels: *a*, *o*, *e*, *i*, *u* and *y*.

The following words are not so abbreviated (given here in the order of their appearance) *varer*, *skuldir*, *steþndir*, *saghdir* (twice), *þolir*, *ymisir*, *handgengnir*, *samkunndir*, *undir*, *sumer*, *sandprov-aðir*, *gleymir*, *aðrer*, *ver*, *styrkir*, *bygðir*, 14 cases of *-er*; *bætr*, *vmboetr*, *boendr*, after another abbreviation as *kvnnr*, and in general after the letters, *d*, *ð*, *g* and *o*. *Her*, *mer*, and *þer* are not abbreviated.

In *B* final *-er* (*-ir*) is abbreviated in *ver* and *eftir* (3 times). Final *-r* is not abbreviated, i.e., is not alone omitted. However, the *e* of final *-er* is abbreviated and hence the writing of svarabhakti vowel here is indicated in: *luter*, *legger*, *ek hefer* (twice), *lygher*,—in all 5 times. Final *r* is written in *er* and *lygr*, and final *-er* in *gerir*, *kyssir*, *seghir* (4 times), *boener*, and *sendir*,—8 times.

In *A* medial *-er* (*-ir*) is abbreviated in *firir* (4 times), *verðr*, *verða* (2), *verk* (2), *gera* (3), *gervm*, *gerir*, *illverkia*, *misverk*, *hverium* (2), *hverri*,—in all 20 times. Medial *er* (*ir*) is written out only in *verðr* (2), *bera*, *sueria*, *berghis*, *gera*, *merk*,—7 times.

Medial *r* is abbreviated in *ero*, *aþrkomo*, and *vetrnoetr*.

Medial *-er* is so omitted in *B* only in *gera* (twice), *huerivm* (twice).

In A2a, line 23, the writing of *þuilikir* seems to indicate the spelling *þuilikirr*. The Latin *et cetera* is abbreviated with *c* in *A* (5 times);

in *B* the abbreviation is with *ca*, which occurs once. The word *al-dregi* is written in full *alldregi* in *A*; however in *B* it is abbreviated with the *r*-symbol to *alldre* and *alldri* in the two occurrences. As the *r*-symbol is not elsewhere used for anything but an omitted *r* or *-er*, and not for a longer *r*-complex, except with *et cetera*, this abbreviation seems to indicate the pronunciation *alldre* (or possibly *alder*, and *alldrei*.) The latter would then represent a transitional form between *alldregi* and the later *alldri*.

The semicolon, for the *-eð* of *með*, occurs twice in *A*; the word is written out *meðr* twice and *með* once. In *B* the form is *meðr* (twice), with no case of abbreviation.

Merkr silfers is abbreviated by the *r*-symbol superimposed on the initial in *A*, once. The word *ortoghar* is not abbreviated. Note, finally, the abbreviation *sandprovaðir* in *A2b*, 4.

Letter abbreviations are extremely rare. They are in *A*: ⁱ*þ* once for *þui*, ^r*m* once for *maðr*; there are no examples of superimposed letters in *B*. The versal *ʀ* for double *r* is found three times in *ʀyr* and once in *ʀyri* in *A*. The cases in *B* are: *hver* (twice), *annar*, *ʀyr*, *siðar*; elsewhere *rr* in *A* and *B*.

As we know the Icelandic method of abbreviating geminates by versals never got much headway in Norway.⁵ The main reason for this was undoubtedly the fact that in Norway the practice of employing versals and capitals for calligraphic purpose and for emphasis was becoming established, namely with proper names, and in part with other words. The latter use I have gone into somewhat in the Introduction to the facsimile edition of the *Speculum Regale*, pp. XXIII–XXVI, to which the interested reader may be referred.⁶ In the two fragments before us the use of the versal *s* is the one so characteristic of many Nw. Mss. The words are, *A*: *mannds*, *berghis*, *landzins*, *skilrikis*, *hans*, *vmboðs*, *daghs*; *B*: *suo*, *guðs* (twice), *noreghs*, *gulaþings*, *sem*, *vars*, and *rikis*.

⁵ See under “Önnur stafræði” in the “Ritgjörðir” in *Snorris Edda*. For extent of its use see the introductions of various editions, e.g., the phototypic edition of the *Codex Reginus*.

⁶ Published by the University of Illinois, 1916 (dated 1915). Title: *The Main Manuscript of the Konungs Skuggsjá in Phototypic Reproduction with Diplomatic Text*.

As indicated a reduced capital N is used once with the **name** Noreghs, (B), as also in *nivn̄da*, B, the third last line on the page.

THE SCRIPT IN GENERAL. The letters *a*, *æ*, *e*, *f*, *v*, and *y*. The script exhibits considerable tendency toward a backhand, especially in the straight short staves. The *i*, *n*, *m*, *u*, and *r* commonly, and the *t* often, slant backward, something that is true also of the long staves of *l*, *f*, and *f*, often of *h*, and sometimes of *b*, *k*, and *b*. The main stroke of the *æ* slants prominently, and the *e* most frequently has a main stave that either slants back or is vertical, being generally straight; the *e* therefore corresponds fairly closely to the right side of the *æ*, that is, the main stave and the loop. The *v* is written with a decided slope to the left; especially is this the case of the left side. The *y* is everywhere a *v* with a tail as the third stroke.

The letter *a* may be noted more fully. It is nearly always closed at the top; there are only 8 occurrences of the open form in A and 6 in B. The former are in *aƒ*, 1b, line 4 from the bottom; *varra*, 2a, 3; *at*, 2a 17; *-maðr*, 2a, 7 from the bottom; *-ar*, 2b, 1; *vallr*, 2b, 11; *fyrsta*, 2b, 13; and in B: *-farre*, a6; *lagha*, a, 1 from the bottom; *haƒa*, b, 5; *varo*, b, 13; *eða*, b, 16; and *Datm*, b, 4 from the bottom. The technique is the usual one, as indicated best of all in the open form and in the earlier closed ones (see below). The letter is made in three strokes, first the main stroke at the right, while the cross-bar is written last. Such a case as that of *vart*, A2, 2b,⁷ is evidently written in two strokes as the earlier open *a*; however, a closed *a* written in this way is not to be regarded as a regular transitional shape between the two-stroke open letter and the three-stroke closed one in ONw. script.⁸ A careful examination of the curved left side of the *a* in the case referred to, shows that the whole left side is the main stave of an *-e*,—the letter was not written with the two strokes of an open *a*. The letter was therefore begun as an *e*, evidently a repetition of the *e* of *þetta*, but corrected to *a* when the main stave had been written; this was done by adding the cross-bar, which was finished

⁷ References to lines near the foot of the page will be given by line followed by a "b," numbering from the bottom.

⁸ The question of the development of the *a*, *æ*, and *e* in ON. script will be considered elsewhere.

in a downward stave at the right. The short vertical at the left has a blunt top, but in some cases begins with a slender upward stroke, as the main stave, as *at*, A2a, 2b. In such cases the left side may have been written first.

The true intermediate form representing the transitional shape between the open top and the closed is seen in such a case as that in *vattar*, A2b, 11. The cross-bar is written from the top of the left side, or most often slightly below it, while the right side begins as an upward stroke. This is the commonest Norwegian transitional form from which the Icelandic and the Swedish often differ somewhat. The writing of the *a* in this way developed in the second half of the XIIIth century in Norway; it was fully established by the end of the century, the progress of the form varying somewhat in the different parts of the country. This stage then passes rather rapidly into the closed *a*; the upward stroke of the main stave was written lower than before, the juncture of the text above and the top being the result. There are several such cases in the pages before us, as *eða*, A1b, 14, *varo*, A2a, 6l; *verda*, A2b, 4; and in *B*: *sa*, a, 9; and *aþ*, a, 6b. Elsewhere there are irregular shapes and intermediate forms of various kinds. It would perhaps be tedious to the reader to have these noted in detail. I shall merely observe, and the reader may verify by turning to the photograph, that in place of a well established tradition in the writing of *a*, one where the highest point is either over the middle of the letter, or at the right, one or the other characterizing the hand as a whole, we have here a rather mixed condition, but one nevertheless in which the closed top is beginning to acquire a fixed form through a fixed technique.

To what has been said above about the *æ* I shall merely add that the left side is regularly vertical, the main stave being written down from its top. The letter has this form wherever it is regular and correct in our Ms. The *a* in *sæti*, A1b, 12, and *hælazst*, A2a, 7, are incorrect forms, due to the fact that the first stroke was written for an *e*; in writing *he-* the scribe anticipated *þe* of the next word. Adapting the stroke to the *æ* resulted, then, in the irregularity.

The *ƿ* of our hand is also a transitional form. The upper bi-stave is that of the XIIIth century Anglo-Saxon *f* written from the

main stave, but sometimes is detached and then becomes a squarish dot; however the lower bi-stave is that of a later period. From being a single short stave written out from the main stave the stroke is carried around below to or across the main stave. It has this form in all cases but one; the exception is seen in *firir*, Bb, 19. Here both bistaves are written without raising the quill from the parchment, a practice that came in the first half of the XIVth century. Our writer knows this form, but it is not the form that was used in the writing that he had learned.

DATE. The time to which the two Norwegian additions in the *Cod. Reg. 1642*, belong should be fairly clear from the forms of its letter *a*. The writing is that of the first quarter of the XIVth century, say about 1315–1325. The progress toward a closed *a* and the limited scope of the three-stroke open *a*, together with the somewhat conservative form of the *f*, suggests about the date 1315–1330. Other features noted agree well with such a date, as the shape of the *a* and the occasional svarabhakti vowel.⁷

THE *n* WITH LONG SECOND STAVE. In the abbreviations for double *n* the *n* with long second stave is always used; otherwise either this or the usual *n* is employed for single *n*. The cases in which *η* is found are first: *rikiηu*, 1b, 4b; *voη*, 1b, 10; *ηesta*, 1b, 8b; *peghη*, 2a, 9 and 7b; *vloghaη*, 2b, 17; *neηηda*, 2b, 26; *fræ ηdrna*, 2b, 19; *siðanη*, 2b, 2b; the final *n* in *vndaη*, 2a, 7, and in *innaη*, 2b, 19. Hence also *lan dz*, A2, 7, is not to be regarded as an incompleted abbreviation (the usual writing is *landz*), and similarly *handgengnom*, A1b, 21 (cp. *handgengnir*, A1a, 14b) *frændom*, A2a, 8b; *haηs*, A2b, 5 and 13; *eηgho*, Bb, 1; *vηdir*, Bb, 11b. Cp. the writings *endir*, *sandz*, *vndir*, *vandskap*, etc., which are the regular ones; the ending *-an* has the usual *n* in most cases.

Our scribe shows a preference for the long-staved *n* in final position, as *Eη*, A2b, 16, and Bb, 17; *miη*, neut., pl; Ba, 12; *siη*, neut., pl., A1a, 11b. That the *η* in these cases stands for *n* is shown by the fact that the long *η* is always written with the sign above it in *menn*, *þann*, *hinn* (masc., nom.) and *hann*, making clear that the sign of abbreviation over the long *η* is regarded

⁷ Observe also that *d* and *ð* are beginning to be interchangeable, though there are only a few such cases, namely *fanðz*, A1b, 3; *mannðz*, A1b, 8 (twice), elsewhere, however, correctly *d*.

necessary to give it the value of double *n*. Hence also the strange writing *uηdaη*, A2a, 7, can now be explained; the final *n* is merely calligraphic. This is the main principle that we deduce from the writer's use of *η*; in evidence of this we note 12 cases of final *η*, as compared with which there are cases of medial *η* and of initial *η*. But the instances of medial *η* are mostly of the combination *ηd*, 7 out of 11. Are we to regard these cases after all, then, as instances of incomplete abbreviations? It would be strange that the writer should regularly elsewhere employ *η* with the mark over it when he means it to stand for *nn*, but in the combination *ηd* nearly always omit it if the *η* were intended here too for *nn*. He would hardly expect his readers to take *ηd*=*nnd*, since he in other words often uses *η*=*n*. Finally, we have seen that the writing of final *-η* is characteristic of this hand. This practice grew up out of the frequent occurrence of final *η* in abbreviations.⁸ So, then, also in the combination *ηd* we seem to have merely a survival, inherited from a school or a region where the long *η* with the nasal sign had been used commonly for double *η*.

SCRIBAL ERRORS. I shall first call attention to the cases pointed out above, pages 87 and 88. Dittographs occur also as follows: *aðra*, A1b, 1b (similar combination in the third preceding word); evidently also *eða*, b, where the irregular shape of the *a* is due the change from an *e*; *þolizst*, A2a, 17, repetition of *þe* of the preceding word; *-manneηom*, A2b, 5, which may be a case of erroneous repetition of the long *η*, as indicated by the change to short *n*. In the same way *miη*, Ba, 12, has also been changed to *min*. The writing of *η* is therefore evidently a tendency of the scribe; the copied Ms. had *n*. In *seezt*, A1b, 16, the scribe started to write *sezt*, changing *se*, when this had been written, to *sæ*; cp. the manner in which the first stroke of an *e* is adapted to *æ* in *sæti*, A1b, 12. An *n* is changed to *a* rather unsuccessfully in *vandskap*, A2a, 12, a case of anticipating the following *n*, an unusual mistake. Finally *sem*, B, b25, has been corrected by the scribe; it is a case of anticipating the next word.

CERTAIN WORD FORMS. ON. *hirð* is regularly written *hyrð* (3 occurrences); ON. *-endi* appears as *-yndi* in *rangyndum* and *rettyndi*; ON. *ýmiss* retains the *i* in the plurals *ymisir* and *ymisum*; ON. *svo* is written *svo* in Ba, 4, A1b, 19 and 2a, 7, 11, and 17, but

Sua, A1a, 7b. ON. *var* is written *vor*, once, but elsewhere *var*, *var-*; *pirir*, *mikill*; regularly the ending *-likt*, but also always *-leggha* (or *lega*); regularly *meðr* and *viðr* but also *með*; svarabhakti vowel in *lygher* by the side of *lygr*, in *B*, and by abbreviation in *luter*, Ba, 9; *vviðrhvæmilikt* for *vviðrkvæmilikt*, A2a, 16–17; *allde*, Ba, 6, with abbreviation that may indicate pronunciation *alldre*, *alldri*; the spellings *laughum* and *lôghum*; extensive use of *gh*; the writing *orskurðhum*, Ba, 1b, interesting as an early instance of *dh* for the voiced dental spirant; the writing *ð* for *d* in the last word, and in the words *mannðz* and *lanðz*, A1b, 3, A1b, 8, as indicating the disappearance of the distinction between *d* and *ð*; the writings *beðzlotom*, A1b, 4b, *alldz ekki*; the forms *malavegh* and *vknytnii* finally several cases of the writing *æ* for *e* (*æ*); the words are: *frœndrna*, *nœtr*, *þœr*, *nœst*, *bœði*, *utlœgðar* (twice), *utlœghan*, and *vviðrhvæmilikt*, elsewhere: *frændam*, *frændi*, *nesta*, *bæði*, *vtlægð*, and *vtlægha* (twice), other words regularly with *æ*, *e*. It may be observed that the vowel *æ* is never written *æ*; the occurrences are: *bœta*, *bœtr* (3), *sœkia*, *bœter*, *bœta*, *bœndr*, *vboett*, *usœren*, *bœner*, *bœnarstaðr*, *dœmt*.

The material contained in our two additions are three *rettar-bœtr* of King Hakon Magnusson and 'the meaning of oaths' of the Christian Law. The *rettarbœtr* or amendments to the laws are found in numerous Mss. and fragments of Mss. dating from the first quarter of the XIVth century to the beginning of the XVIth. Our third one, i.e., the last part of B, is that listed as C and collated with the text according to the redaction in the *Codex Tunabergensis*, printed in *NgL*. III, pp. 72–3, (collations of redactions B–K). This oldest part of the *Cod. Tunab.* was written about 1320–30, while redaction D is from the XVth century, and F, G, and H are from the XVIth; B, C (which is the one before us) and K are from the XIVth. The text of these three is in all essentials the same, but K does not record the scribe's name, while B and K agree with the *Cod. Tunab.* in giving the name Aslakr Hauksson. C erroneously attributes the *rettarbot* to Hakon the Young (see the caption in the photograph), which would place it in 1364, whereas it was actually issued by Hakon the Elder in 1307. This caption is in different colored ink but in the same hand as the text itself, as also is the caption "*vm eiða atkuaði*" at the top of the page.

Our second rettarbot is that listed as *C* in *NgL*. II, pp. 110-11, where the text is printed according to *Cod. 322, fol.* in the Arnamagnæan Collection, with which ours and other redactions *B*, *D*, *E*, and *F* are collated. There are a number of differences in the text, chiefly minor ones; *A* is a good text of about the same date as *C*; the latter lacks a caption which is found in both *A* and *B* (in *B*: *Vm utlega men oc vdaða verk*). *C* stops without any signature of writer or mention of place or date; the last two are given in *A* and *B*, showing that it was issued in Oslo in 1315. *B* and *C* lack writer's name, which is given in *A* as Þorgeir Tofuuson.

Our first rettarbot is that listed as *M* in *NgL*. II, p. 63; where the basis of the text for both the longer and the shorter redaction printed (pp. 66-6) is the *Cod. Tunsbergensis*. This is collated with sixteen others, *B-R*, of which the majority are late; those listed as *K*, *L*, *M*, *N*, and *O* are assigned to the middle of the XIVth century. Our text (*M*) however, must have been written *ca.* 1320-25; it is therefore the earliest of the extant redactions of this rettarbot, being probably fully as early as that of the Tunsberg codex. There are numerous minor differences in the various copies, and some clear distortions of the text. In the printed text, *NgL*. II, p. 67, line 4, *A* reads: *at þær uilia enga uitnis eiða burð bera vinna*, where *M* reads: *þeir vilia eighi vitnisburði bera. enga eiða vinna*, which with the insertion of *ok* before *enga* no doubt gives the right reading. That of *L*, *N*, and *O* is nearly the same as *M*. Again, after the introductory lines *A* begins: *En þer hafet iðulegha kert fyrir oss at imisi handgengner men uarer her með yðar eigi uilia*, etc., which is clearly incorrect, with its *þer hafet* and *her með yðarr*. This reading is found only in *K* among early manuscripts. The reading of *M* is found also in *L*, *N*, and *O* of the oldest and in most later Mss., and is undoubtedly the better. The place of writing is given as *i Bergwyn* in *O* and in *P*, a XVth c. Ms., but as *Datum Bergis* in all other early redactions and in nearly all later ones, hence would seem to be the original. *O* adds the name of Barðr Petrssen as the writer. There are several errors in the collation of *M* in *NgL*.⁹ The following is here offered as the original form of this rettarbot:

⁹ Thus, e.g., *iðulegha kiert verit*, not *yðulega kært verit*, A1a. Our ms. has *sem*, A1b, line—, does not lack the word as given in note 47, on page 67.

Þat hefir iðulega kert verit firir oss at ymisir handgengnir menn varer her mef yðr eigi vilia luka skuldir sinar ok ei bæta misverk sin þau sem þeir kunnu i at falla ok ei til logmanz koma þan tima er þeir verða loglega stefndir; sua ok at þeir vilia eigi vitnisburði bera ok enga eiða vinna þo at logbok skildi a þa með þeim malsveg at þeir haða oss eið suorit ok þui skulu þeir ei oftare sveria. Nu af þui at ver megom þat ei lyða lata, ok ei vilium ver með nokoro moti, þa skulu þat aller men til sanz vita, at hver sem at slikum lutum verðr kunnr eða sannr heðan af, ok ræðr ei bætr a einkanlega þann tima sem honom verðr til sagt af logmanz halfu eða syslumanz, þa ero þeir sialf sagðir or hirðlogum ok haða litla von til aftrkomo; skulu þeir ok haða sess ok sæti með mugamonnum en ei med hirð; huar sem þeir kunnu at koma i veiðzlur eða aðrar samkundir. En sa sem með hirð sezt skal aldregi von eiga til aftrkomo. Bioðum ver ok syslumonnum varom hverium i sinni syslu at sækia þa aðra mugamenn. En raðom ver ollum handgengnom monnum varom i hverri stet sem hvar er at þeir bæte um þat sem hertil hefer afatt verit, þuiat sanlega verðr eftir set up fra þessom tima. Datum bergis, friadagenn nesta firir vetrnetr a.v. are rikis vars.

At the bottom of the last page a later writer has added some directions for computing the time of lent and easter. It runs: *þæt fyrsta prim er eftir þrettande dagh er þa tæll tiu dagha þæim taldom sunnudaghen nest eftir er IX vikna fasta / Aðru primi lidnu þa tæll tua dagha þa er fyrsta sunnu daghær i fastu. A þriðia primi lidnu þa tæll æ IIII dagha þæn sunnudaghen þær nest eftir er þa þaska daghr.*

It is in the usual Norwegian charter hand of the second half of the XIVth century. Other computistic notes in the same hand continue on leaf 59 of the codex.¹⁰

University of Illinois
Dec. 28, 1917.

GEORGE T. FLOM

¹⁰ Kaalund's *Katalog*, p. 65.